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Office of Exhibits

WINNING THE FIGHT AGAINST BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Specifications

Floor space required - width ---- 11 feet
depth ---- 8 feet
Wall space required ----- None
Shipping weight ----- 1151 lbs.
Electrical requirements -
110 volt A.C. or D.C. current
200 watts needed for lights.

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How It Looks

This booth exhibit presents a novel feature, in the middle section, representing the "examination" of dairy cows wherein the healthy cows are separated from the diseased animals.

From the door of a miniature cow barn appear, one by one, the cows which are tested for tuberculosis. The healthy cows - small cutouts - are moved, by an automatic device, in a circle back again into the barn showing that they are to be retained. The unhealthy cows, after being tested, move into the loading pens at a railroad track to be shipped out of the country.

The side sections of the booth show graphic maps indicating the progress in tuberculosis eradication in the United States, and text telling of the benefits to be derived from accredited herds, etc.

What It Tells

UNIFORM PLAN: This booth is designed to portray and emphasize the area phase of the tuberculosis eradication work. As originally outlined when the work was first organized in 1917, there were three projects, namely: the testing of individual herds, or the accredited herd plan; the testing of areas, or the county test plan, and the eradication of tuberculosis from swine. The three sections of this booth, commencing on the right, are as follows:

First, the steps necessary to accomplish a tuberculosis-free herd. This involves briefly, an educational campaign by which the public can be informed of the effects of the disease, and the desirability, from an economic and public health standpoint, of owning tuberculosis-free herds;

after which comes the tuberculin testing of the herd, the disposal of the reactors, cleaning and disinfecting, and the necessary safeguarding of the herd by retesting and sanitation.

The center panel portrays an area free from the disease. It also shows, by a mechanical device, the action of tuberculin in that it separates the healthy from the diseased cattle, the healthy animals passing into one side of the barn while the diseased pass into another door. This, in effect, is what tuberculin does accomplish. After animals are injected with tuberculin the skilled veterinarian can pick out those which are believed to be diseased from those which, according to the test, are healthy.

The third panel portrays by a map the progress of the work, showing the ~~counties~~ which have been declared as modified accredited counties, those which are engaged in county testing work, and the ones in which the accredited herd work is as yet the major plan. A modified accredited county is one in which all the cattle have been tuberculin tested, and in which the incidence of tuberculosis has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent of all the cattle. The few remaining herds in which infection still exists at the time of modification are quarantined and retested until established as free.

Tuberculosis eradication under the area plan has grown to be the predominating plan in most of the States.

Where to Get Information

Further information on this subject may be obtained by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
